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January News Letter, South Dakota State Horticultural Society, Issued Jan. 22, 1927

Progress in Breeding Hardy Roses

During many years I have labored with the roses of North America, Europe and Asia, hoping to originate double fragrant roses that will be hardy without winter protection and will bloom all summer. Of the thousands of seedlings, only two have been named so far, the Tetonkaha, introduced in 1912 which is very popular at the far North, and the Tegala, introduced in 1926. The difficulty of propagation and the rush of other work has prevented an earlier introduction of the new roses offered herewith for the first time. These plants are all on own roots. On the difficult question of rose stocks for budding and grafting, I hope to have something new soon to report. In the long run, however, it may prove best with these hardy roses to plant them far enough apart so they will sprout freely and thus keep them on their own roots. Then there will be no difficulty which so many people experience when they neglect the wild shoots coming from below the bud. After two or three years the wild sprouts have choked out the budded portion.

PEDIGREE: In this list the usual custom is followed of naming the pistillate or seed parent first, and the staminate or pollen parent second. The names Amdo, Ekta, Kitana, Koza, Minisa, Okaga, Sioux, Teton, Yanka, Yatkan, Yuhla, Zani and Zika are taken from the language of the Sioux Indians of South Dakota. The "a" is usually "open-throat" as in "arm".

TERMS: These rose plants are sent out postpaid only as free premiums, one plant with one annual membership in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society. To Experiment Stations and others where the membership is not available, the price is \$1.00 each, with the exception of Teton Beauty and Sioux Beauty which are available only with life memberships in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society. The available supply of these double roses is so small that customers should leave the selection to me or give their second, third and fourth choice in case the chosen variety is already sold.

Mrs. Mina Lindell Rose

Offered for the first time. A beautiful dwarf semi-double, light pink, wild rose found by Mrs. Mina Lindell in Butte County, South Dakota. Mrs. Lindell, under date of March 4, 1924, wrote: "These roses grow on the west side of a hill, and have noticed that there was a clump of single roses and then a clump of double ones near them. The roses grow about a mile from the Butte called Castle Rock in Butte County." Mrs. Lindell died in February, 1925. This rose is named in her memory by the surviving family. To find a double wild rose on the prairies of South Dakota is indeed noteworthy. The plant sprouts freely so it will not be necessary to bud, graft, or grow from cuttings.

TERMS: One plant as a free premium with an annual membership in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society.

Fourteen New Roses : All Offered for the First Time

Sioux Beauty Rose

PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X American Beauty. A real triumph in rose-breeding. Delightful fragrance; plant hardy; very profuse late bloomer; blooms through July and into August. Flowers bright rose deepening into fine dark crimson in the center petals; very double, with nearly or quite 100 petals and petaloids. Only six plants available for spring.

TERMS: One plant as a free premium with one life membership or ten annual memberships in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society.

Teton Beauty Rose

PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X American Beauty. A sister variety to Sioux Beauty. Flowers, bright crimson, somewhat cup-shaped. Resembles American Beauty. A heavy bloomer: blooms all season through July and August, with 35 or more petals and petaloids. Delightful fragrance; color ranging from rich deep pink to crimson; foliage of a modified rugosa. Only two plants available for spring.

TERMS: One plant as a free premium with a life membership or ten annual memberships in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society.

Zani Rose

PEDIGREE: Seed parent, Rosa rugosa, Siberian form X Anna de Diesbach; pollen parent, Tetonkaha. Of this pedigree we have a number of hardy, strong growing seedlings, 6 to 8 feet in height, blooming very freely from June until the middle of July. Flowers, semi-double; color, a fine dark crimson with a white streak through the center petals. This is a very marked characteristic.

Zika Rose

PEDIGREE: Seed parent, Rosa rugosa, Siberian form X Anna de Diesbach; pollen parent Tetonkaha. Flowers, semi-double; color, fine shell pink; fragrant. The original plants of Zika and Zani are so close together that it is not feasible to separate the root-sprouts without much further delay. Hence, the plants will be sent out together; they can easily be separated when in bloom.

Koza Rose

PEDIGREE: Seed parent, our seedling of Rosa rugosa, Siberian form X La France; pollen parent, La Helusine, a rugosa hybrid. Vigorous plant, over 7 feet in height; a profuse bloomer. Flowers semi-double; deep pink; blooms freely through July and into August.





Yulda Rose

PEDIGREE: Wild rose from Lake Oakwood, South Dakota X General Jacqueminot. Flowers semi-double, crimson, blooming through July and August; leaves of rugosa type. About 20 petals and 26 petaloids.

Yanka Rose

PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X La Melusine, a rugosa hybrid. Plant, 3 to 4 feet; flowers semi-double, pink, blooming in clusters; blooming freely through July and into August.

Kitana Rose

PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X Rose Apples, a Rugosa hybrid from England. A vigorous, hardy, semi-double pink rose, blooming very freely in June and into July. Flowers, 3 inches in diameter; intense fragrance; petals, about 36; petaloids, 25. Red fruit sets freely. Flowers are somewhat globular with little pollen; deep lavender pink.

Ando Rose

PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X La Melusine. A heavy bloomer through July and into August. The pink flowers appear seven to ten in a cluster; about 16 petals and 8 petaloids. Its late blooming makes it of interest.

Yatkan Rose

PEDIGREE: Somewhat uncertain but very likely Gruss an Teplitz X La Melusine. Flowers semi-double, 2½ inches across; color, pure pink; blooms through July.

Okaga Rose

PEDIGREE: Rosa gallica grandiflora X Tetonkaha. A very fine semi-double rose. Flowers, deep pink; low bush; blooming very freely in June and first half of July.

Minisa Rose

PEDIGREE: Rosa rugosa, Siberian form X Prince Camille de Rohan, a well known Hybrid Perpetual, one of the darkest red of all roses. Minisa is not very double, having only about 17 petals and petaloids. Color, very deep crimson; rich fragrance; a free bloomer.

Ekta Rose

PEDIGREE: Rosa gallica grandiflora X American Beauty. Of tall upright habit; very hardy and vigorous. Flowers, single, pink; blooming freely throughout June and a few days in July. Since the flowers are single, this plant may not be a hybrid. However, the flowers are pink, while the flowers of the Rosa gallica parent are dark crimson. Also, it blooms earlier than Rosa gallica. This plant sprouts freely. May be useful for screens, hedges, or as an ornamental shrub. Rosa gallica is a native of central Europe extending east to the Caucasus Mountains, has been cultivated "from time immemorial", and is regarded as one of the parents of the Hybrid Perpetuals. In the Island of Bourbon, France, it is customary to make hedges and palisades with the Bengal rose and Rosa gallica.

Semi Rose

A tall growing, upright shrub, fully 8 feet in height, with hooked prickles in pairs. Flowers, small, white, blooming all summer, followed by bright red fruits. This is Rosa laxa, Retz., grown from seed collected by Prof. N. E. Hansen in 1913 on the dry steppes of Semipalatinsk, Siberia. The plant may prove useful as a budding stock for other roses or for hedges and screens. An occasional bush has light pink flowers. This interesting wild rose has been described under many synonyms. The present name is given it to distinguish it from other importations. Native of the Altai Mountains, central Siberia, and extending westward to the Semipalatinsk region. It should not be confused with Rosa laxa, Lindl., which is a variety of Rosa blanda, Ait. The name, Semi, is an abbreviation of Semipalatinsk.

Tegala Rose

Offered for the first time spring 1926. This attractive deep pink rose blossoms very freely in June, and is semi-double, much like the Tetonkaha rose but more dwarf in habit. The plants offered are all sprouts from one original plant. Growth up to about 4 feet in height without pruning. PEDIGREE: Tetonkaha X Rosa gallica grandiflora. The name, Tegala, is made up from these two names. The accent is on the second syllable.

Tetonkaha Rose

Introduced spring 1912. PEDIGREE: Seed parent, wild prairie rose from Lake Tetonkaha, about 18 miles northwest of Brookings, South Dakota; pollen parent, a hybrid Rosa rugosa, so it is a combination of at least three species. Flowers, fully 3 inches across; 18 to 25 petals; deep rich pink; very fragrant. The bush is perfectly hardy far north into Manitoba, and is a very free bloomer. This is now becoming widely popular. The bush is of vigorous growth, attaining a height of fully 6 feet and 6 feet across with hundreds of flowers. A pleasing sight in bloom. The glossy rugosa (wrinkled) foliage is attractive also. We have no small plants to offer for spring, but Tetonkaha is mentioned as the first successful result of the rose-breeding experiments at this Station.

Rosa Rugosa, Siberian Form

Introduced spring 1907. Our own introduction. Flowers large, single, dark crimson. Tall growing, hardy shrub. No small plants for spring 1927.



Pears. Last year seedlings of the Harbin pear were distributed, grown from seed which I obtained in 1924 from fresh fruit in the mountains of North Manchuria. Many thousands of these seedlings were transplanted in the State Orchard at Watertown and at the Station at Brookings. It will be better to leave these until next year so they may have one more year's growth before transplanting to the permanent place in orchard.

Ming Pear. Flavor delicious, melting; really a first class dessert pear. Fruit pyriform, yellow, 1 5/8 inches x 2 inches in diameter; with minute russet dots. First distributed 1917 by scions as N. E. H. #25. The original tree has proven very resistant to fire blight, although many other pear trees adjacent to it died from fire blight. Have not tried artificial inoculation. The original tree bore freely the past season, 1926. PEDIGREE: *Pyrus Sinonii* (now called *Pyrus Ovoides*) X Louise Bonne de Jersey pear pollen. The hardiness and blight-resistance are evidently from the Chinese pear, and the high flavor of the flesh from the French pear. Probably the fruit on budded trees will be somewhat larger. Ming was a Chinese emperor of ancient times. No trees but scions only available for spring 1927; price, one foot for \$1.00.

Saponsky Pear: *Pyrus ussuriensis* from Saponsky, eastern Siberia; S. F. I. 20336. A wild pear; hardy, blight-resistant. Transplanted trees, 1 to 3 feet, each \$2.00.

Elta Apple. Offered for the first time. An excellent sweet apple. Seedling of Wealthy topworked on Hibernial. Fruit, 2 3/8 inches in diameter; round conical; rich light orange-yellow, red striped. Season, late fall. Name condensed from Wealthy and Hibernial. Trees, one year buds on Siberian crab stock, each \$1.00.

Bismarck Apple. Offered for the first time. PEDIGREE: Bismarck apple X Mercer wild crab. The name is made up from these two names. The second of my series of hybrids of the standard apples with the wild crab in which the wild crab is the pollen parent. Roundish oblate, 2 1/4 inches in diameter; yellow striped and mixed with brown-red; flesh, yellow, pleasant; good subacid; sweet. A nearly bearer; season, probably winter. Trees, one year buds on Siberian crab stock, each \$1.00.

Hansen Clover: My Hansen White Siberian Sweet Clover which I brought from Semipalatinsk, Siberia, in 1913, has proven a great success in Canada and is considered worth millions of dollars to the prairie sections. Some now call it Arctic Clover. This is not correct as it is not arctic in its range, and the name, Hansen, has priority. Seeds from the original stock, 50 cents per packet.

Gladiolus. The best summer bulb for the garden. The present collection in this Department includes over 1,100 varieties, one of the largest in America. One entire wing of the Horticulture Building at the State Fair at Huron is filled with this great collection. None of these named varieties are for sale, but 16 assorted bulbs, one each of 16 varieties, without names, will be given as a free premium with one annual membership in the South Dakota State Horticultural Society.

#### Special Offer : Double Value for your Money

The Legislature has made this Society the Department of Horticulture for South Dakota with annual membership, \$1.00. The money received helps to pay the running expenses of the Society. The Society wishes to increase its membership. As a free premium with an annual membership, select one dollar's worth from the foregoing list. One annual report and one free plant or book premium amounting to \$1.00 will be sent postpaid for every \$1.00 received. Large trees must go by express. After April 1, 1927, the only premiums available will be the books mentioned above.

Life Membership is fixed by law at \$10.00. This entitles the member to ten dollar's worth of trees from this circular as a free premium, a set of the annual reports as far as available, and to the new reports as issued. All these premiums will be sent by express at the customer's expense.

Note: In case the 1926 annual report, when issued, is smaller than usual, one of the older reports will be sent in addition without extra charge.

Instead of the plant premiums, some may prefer to receive books. Your choice of 1, 2, or 3 as a free premium with one annual membership.

No. 1--One back volume of the Annual Report of this Society.

No. 2--Prof. Green's Popular Fruit Growing, 323 pages, paper cover.

No. 3--Prof. Green's Vegetable Gardening, 246 pages, paper cover.

No. 4--Prof. Green's Forestry in Minnesota, 400 page, cloth bound, is offered as a free premium for \$3.00 worth of memberships.

Note: This list offers what is ready from my 31st year of experiments in originating new fruits at this Station. Much more remains to be done. Many more varieties worthy of trial are coming on. Many of these new varieties are offered only once or twice. The available stock is limited so please order promptly. Prof. N. E. Hansen, Secretary, South Dakota State Horticultural Society, Brookings, South Dakota.



